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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US91/08795 (22) International Filing Date: 22 November 1991 (22.11.91) (30) Priority data: 617,494 23 November 1990 (23.11.90) US (71) Applicant: IMMUNODYNAMICS, INC. [US/US]; 108-50 71st Avenue, Forest Hills, NY 11375 (US). (72) Inventor: ATKIN, Andrew ; 4475 Henry Hudson Parkway - Apt. 3F, Bronx, NY 10471 (US). (74) Agent: SCHINDLER, Edwin, D.; Five Hirsch Avenue, Coram, NY 11727 (US).		(81) Designated States: AT, AT (European patent), AU, BB, BE (European patent), BF (OAPI patent), BG, BJ (OAPI patent), BR, CA, CF (OAPI patent), CG (OAPI patent), CH, CH (European patent), CI (OAPI patent), CM (OAPI patent), CS, DE, DE (European patent), DK, DK (European patent), ES, ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GA (OAPI patent), GB, GB (European patent), GN (OAPI patent), GR (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, LU (European patent), MC, MG, ML (OAPI patent), MN, MR (OAPI patent), MW, NL, NL (European patent), NO, PL, RO, SD, SE, SE (European patent), SN (OAPI patent), SU ⁺ , TD (OAPI patent), TG (OAPI patent). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: SYNTHETIC IMMUNOACTIVE PEPTIDES HAVING IMMUNOMODULATING AND THERAPEUTIC ACTIVITIES (57) Abstract Synthetic peptides which are effective in the therapy of immunodeficiencies, immunosuppression and T-cell subset deviations, and related ailments.		

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Description

Synthetic Immunoactive Peptides Having
Immunomodulating and Therapeutic Activities

Technical Field

5 The present invention relates, generally, to
synthetic immunoactive peptides having immunodulating
and therapeutic activities and use of such peptides
in pharmaceuticals. More particularly, the present
invention relates to chemically synthesized immuno-
10 active peptides useful in immunotherapy for
regulation of T-cell dependent immunity.

Background Art

It is generally known in the prior art that a
great number of disorders in humans, as well as
15 animals, are associated with decreased immunity or
immunodeficiency. Various degrees of altered levels
of immunity are found in oncologic and hematalogic
diseases, aging, etc. As a result of immunological
dysfunction, various infections, neoplasias and
20 accelerated metastasizing may be observed in persons
suffering from such disorders.

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The crucial role of thymus-dependent immunity in the function of the immune system is well-established. Recently, a number of biologically active polypeptides have been isolated from the thymus and, at least partially, characterized. Among such polypeptides are various thymosins, thymopoietins and thymic serum factor. These results are detailed in Cardarelli, Nate P., The Thymus in Health and Senescence, CRC Press (1989); Goldstein, Allan L., Thymic Hormones and Lymphokines: Basic Chemistry and Clinical Applications, NY, Plenum Press (1989); and, Gideon Goldstein et al., NY Liss (1987).

Fraction V, the uncharacterized mixture of polypeptides from calf thymus extract, having relatively high amounts of alpha-, beta- and gamma-thymosins and related polypeptides, has proven to be useful from immunomodulation in in vitro and in vivo tests, as summarized in Aiuti, F. and Wigzell, H., Thymus, Thymic Hormones, and T-Lymphocytes, Proceedings of the Sero Symposium, V. 38 (Academic Press 1989.) The potential effectiveness of Fraction V as an immunomodulating drug has been disclosed in H. Strausser, U.S. Patent No. 4,444,757, issued April 24th, 1984.

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The clinical use of the foregoing preparations has been limited by:

1. The impossibility of obtaining an adequate quantity for studies, as well as the need for using a significant amount of autological material of thymuses of newborn children:

2. The impossibility of precise biochemical identification of extracts; and,

3. An immune response to the xenogenic or allogenic proteins from thymic extracts.

In summary, the use of purified natural or recombinant polypeptides for immunotherapy is limited by the limited source of biologically active components, as well as the immunological and biochemical difficulties in their purification. Synthetic peptides avoid these drawbacks.

Different immunologically active synthetic peptides, related to either natural thymosins alpha 1, beta 3 and beta 4, as modified sequences, have been disclosed in, for example, S. Wang, U.S. Patent No. 4,116,951, issued September 26th, 1978; T. Low et

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al., U.S. Patent No. 4,395,404, issued July 26th, 1983; and, C. Birr et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,612,365, issued September 16th, 1986. Additionally, the active synthetic peptide of thymopoietin has been described in G. Goldstein et al., Science, 1979, 204, p. 1309. This peptide sequence has been disclosed in G. Goldstein et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,190,646, issued February 1980, and modified sequences having similar activity were disclosed in G. Goldstein et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,201,886, issued April 14th, 1981. These peptide sequences induce differentiation of lymphocytes into mature T-cells expressing specific markers, support the delicate equilibrium of helper and suppressor T-cells, stimulate the previously-diminished immune response and suppress excessive autoimmune activity to various auto-antigens.

Nevertheless, the overall biological activities of presently known synthetic peptides have proven to be insufficient for clinical use, as detailed, for example, in B. K. Kantharia et al., "Thymopentin (TP-5) in the treatment of Rheumatoid arthritis," Br. J. Rheumatol, 1989, 28(2), pp. 118-123; J. A. Hansen,

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J. E. Sanders, R. Stuart, "Use of thymic grafts of thymic factors to augment immunologic recovery after bone marrow transplantation: brief report with 2 - 12 years follow-up. Bone marrow transplant, 1980, pp. 424-436.

Pentapeptide sequences with thymopoietin-like activity and increased resistance to enzymatic degradation in biological fluids were created and disclosed in G. Goldstein et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,505,853, issued March 19th, 1985, however, their biological activity was comparable only with activity of parental peptide sequences.

In order to overcome the weak activities of the thymopoietin-derived peptide to the #32-36 sequence, an additional peptide from alpha-1 thymosin was added. This further procedure, however, failed to increase the biological activity of the parent sequences, as detailed in M. Mokotoff et al., "Thymosin-like peptides as potential immunostimulants. Synthesis via the polymeric-reagent method," J. Med. Chem., 1990, 33(1), pp. 354-360.

Additional prior art known to the inventor, but

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which has failed to overcome the difficulties encountered in the production of immunotherapeutically active peptides, includes G. Goldstein et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,002,740, issued January 11th, 1977; W. McGregor, U.S. Patent No. 4,082,737, issued April 4th, 1978; G. Goldstein, U.S. Patent No. 4,124,700, issued November 7th, 1978; A. Goldstein et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,297,276, issued October 27th, 1981; C. Birr et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,353,821, issued October 12th, 1982; G. Heavner, U.S. Patent No. 4,369,137, issued January 18th, 1983; B. Horecker, U.S. Patent No. 4,374,197, issued February 15th, 1983; G. Goldstein et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,397,842, issued August 9th, 1983; C. Birr et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,466,918, issued August 21st, 1984; C. Birr et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,470,926, issued September 11th, 1984; A. Felix et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,504,415, issued March 12th, 1985; A. Felix et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,517,119, issued May 14th, 1985; B. Horecker, U.S. Patent No. 4,659,694, issued April 21st, 1987; B. Horecker, U.S. Patent No. 4,716,148, issued December 29th, 1987; and, C. Birr et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,910,296, issued March 20th, 1990.

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It is clear that if the difficulties encountered in the production of immunotherapeutically active peptides could be overcome, a major advancement in the treatment of various diseases would be achieved.

5 Thus, a great need exists for the creation of biologically active peptides which can be used for the clinically effective correction of immunodeficiencies and immunosuppressions associated with different pathological conditions.

10 Disclosure of Invention

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a series of synthetic peptides which are effective in the therapy of immunodeficiencies, immunosuppression and T-cell subset deviations,
15 and related ailments.

It is an additional object of the present invention to provide a series of synthetic peptides which have a biological activity which is several hundred times more effective than presently known
20 immunologically-active sequences.

It is, yet, a further object of the present invention to provide synthetic peptides which are

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non-toxic to humans, even when administered in doses which are several thousand times higher than effective dose levels.

It is an additional object of the present invention to provide a series of synthetic peptides which overcome the disadvantages inherent in the prior art and with similar substances found in nature.

The foregoing and related objects are achieved by linear and cyclized peptide compounds constructed by combination and/or overlapping of the sequences:

$A_1 B_1 \text{ X } B_2 A_2$, $A_3 B_3 \text{ X } A_4 B_4$, $B_5 A_5 \text{ X } A_6 B_6$,
 $B_7 A_7 \text{ X } B_8 A_8$, $A_9 B_9$, $A_{10} A_{11}$,
 $B_{10} A_{12}$ and/or $B_{11} B_{12}$,

wherein,

X is a hydrophobic or neutral amino acid independently selected from the group consisting of Ala, D-Ala, Gly, D-Gly, Ile, D-Ile, Leu, D-Leu, Met, D-Met, Phe, D-Phe, Pro, D-Pro, Sar, D-Sar, Ser, D-Ser, Tre, D-Tre, Trp, D-Trp, Val and D-Val;

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A₁ through A₁₂ are, independently, neutral or positively-side-chain-charged amino acids independently selected from the group consisting of Ala, D-Ala, Arg, D-Arg, Asp, D-Asp, Glu, D-Glu, Gly, D-Gly, His, D-His, Ile, D-Ile, Leu, D-Leu, Met, D-Met, Phe, D-Phe, Pro, D-Pro, dehydro Pro, Sar, D-Sar, Ser, D-Ser, Tre, D-Tre, Trp, D-Trp, Val and D-Val;

and,

B₁ through B₁₂ are, independently, neutral or negatively-side-chain-charged amino acids independently selected from the group consisting of Ala, D-Ala, Asp, D-Asp, Glu, D-Glu, Gly, D-Gly, Ile, D-Ile, Leu, D-Leu, Met, D-Met, Phe, D-Phe, Pro, D-Pro, dehydro Pro, Sar, D-Sar, Tre, D-Tre, Tyr, D-Tyr, Val, D-Val, L-2- amino-glutaryl, D-2-aminoglutaryl, L-2-aminoadipyl, D-2-aminoadipyl, L-2-aminopimelyl and D-2-aminopimelyl.

The foregoing peptides, in accordance with the present invention, may be acylated and/or amidated.

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The foregoing generic formula includes the following sequences of amino acids in accordance with the foregoing definitions for "A," "B" and "X";

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|----|-----|--|-----|--|
| | 1. | A ₁ A ₂ B ₂ XA ₃ B ₃ | 2. | A ₁ A ₂ XB ₂ A ₂ A ₃ |
| 5 | 3. | A ₁ B ₁ XB ₂ A ₂ A ₃ | 4. | B ₁ A ₁ XB ₂ A ₂ A ₃ |
| | 5. | B ₁ B ₂ A ₂ XA ₃ B ₃ | 6. | B ₁ B ₂ A ₂ XB ₃ A ₃ |
| | 7. | A ₁ B ₁ XA ₂ B ₂ B ₃ | 8. | B ₁ A ₁ XA ₂ B ₂ B ₃ |
| | 9. | A ₁ B ₂ A ₂ XA ₃ B ₃ | 10. | A ₁ B ₂ A ₂ XB ₃ A ₃ |
| | 11. | A ₁ B ₁ XB ₂ A ₂ B ₃ | 12. | B ₁ A ₁ XB ₂ A ₂ B ₃ |
| 10 | 13. | B ₁ A ₂ B ₂ XB ₃ A ₃ | 14. | B ₁ A ₂ B ₂ XA ₃ B ₃ |
| | 15. | A ₁ B ₁ XA ₂ B ₂ A ₃ | 16. | B ₁ A ₁ XA ₂ B ₂ A ₃ |
| | 17. | A ₁ A ₂ A ₃ B ₃ XB ₄ A ₄ | 18. | A ₁ A ₂ A ₃ B ₃ XA ₄ B ₄ |
| | 19. | A ₁ A ₂ B ₃ A ₃ XA ₄ B ₄ | 20. | A ₁ A ₂ B ₃ A ₃ XB ₄ A ₄ |
| | 21. | A ₁ B ₁ XB ₂ A ₂ A ₃ A ₄ | 22. | A ₁ B ₁ XA ₂ B ₂ A ₃ A ₄ |
| 15 | 23. | B ₁ A ₁ XA ₂ B ₂ A ₃ A ₄ | 24. | B ₁ A ₁ XB ₂ A ₂ A ₃ A ₄ |
| | 25. | B ₁ B ₂ A ₃ B ₃ XB ₄ A ₄ | 26. | B ₁ B ₂ A ₃ B ₃ XA ₄ B ₄ |
| | 27. | B ₁ B ₂ B ₃ A ₃ XA ₄ B ₄ | 28. | B ₁ B ₂ B ₃ A ₃ XB ₄ A ₄ |
| | 29. | A ₁ B ₁ XB ₂ A ₂ B ₃ B ₃ | 30. | A ₁ B ₁ XAB ₂ B ₃ B ₄ |
| | 31. | B ₁ A ₁ XA ₂ B ₂ B ₃ B ₄ | 32. | B ₁ A ₁ XB ₂ A ₂ B ₃ B ₄ |
| 20 | 33. | A ₁ B ₁ A ₂ B ₂ XB ₃ A ₃ | 34. | A ₁ B ₁ A ₂ B ₂ XA ₃ B ₃ |
| | 35. | A ₁ B ₁ B ₂ A ₂ XA ₃ B ₃ | 36. | A ₁ B ₁ B ₂ A ₂ XB ₃ A ₃ |
| | 37. | A ₁ B ₁ XB ₂ A ₂ A ₃ B ₃ | 39. | A ₁ B ₁ XA ₂ B ₂ A ₃ B ₃ |
| | 39. | B ₁ A ₁ XA ₂ B ₂ A ₃ B ₃ | 40. | B ₁ A ₁ XB ₂ A ₂ A ₃ B ₃ |

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|----|-----|---------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| | 41. | B1 A1 A2 B2 XB3 A3 | 42. | B1 A1 A2 B2 XA3 B3 |
| | 43. | B1 A1 B2 A2 XA3 B3 | 44. | B1 A1 B2 A2 XB3 A3 |
| | 45. | A1 B1 XB2 A2 B3 A3 | 46. | A1 B1 XA2 B2 B3 A3 |
| | 47. | B1 A1 XA2 B2 B3 A3 | 48. | B1 A1 XB2 A2 B3 A3 |
| 5 | 49. | B1 A1 A2 B2 XB3 A3 A4 B4 | 50. | A1 B1 A2 B2 XB3 A3 B4 A4 |
| | 51. | B1 A1 A2 B2 XA3 B3 A4 B4 | 53. | B1 A1 B2 A2 XA3 B3 A4 B4 |
| | 53. | A1 B1 B2 A2 XA3 B3 B4 A4 | 54. | A1 B1 A2 B2 XA3 B3 B4 A4 |
| | 55. | B1 A1 B2 A2 XB3 A3 A4 B4 | 56. | A1 B1 B2 A2 XB3 A3 B4 A4 |
| | 57. | B1 A1 A2 B2 XB3 A3 B4 A4 | 58. | A1 B1 A2 B2 XB3 A3 A4 B4 |
| 10 | 59. | B1 A1 A2 B2 XA3 B3 B4 A4 | 60. | A1 B1 A2 B2 XA3 B3 A4 B4 |
| | 61. | B1 A1 B2 A2 XA3 B3 B4 A4 | 62. | A1 B1 B2 A2 XA3 B3 A4 B4 |
| | 63. | B1 A1 B2 A2 XB3 A3 B4 A4 | 64. | A1 B1 B2 A2 XB3 A3 A4 B4 |
| | 65. | A1 B2 XA2 A2 XA3 B3 | 66. | A1 B1 XB2 A2 XB3 A3 |
| | 67. | A1 B1 XA2 B2 XB3 A3 | 68. | B1 A1 XA2 B2 XB3 A3 |
| 15 | 69. | B1 A1 XA2 B2 XA3 B3 | 70. | B1 A1 XB2 A2 XA3 B3 |
| | 71. | A1 B1 XB2 A2 A3 B3 XB4 A4 | 72. | A1 B1 XA2 B2 A3 B3 XA4 B4 |
| | 73. | B1 A1 XA2 B2 B3 A3 XA4 B4 | 74. | B1 A1 XB2 A2 B3 A3 XB4 A4 |
| | 75. | A1 B1 XB2 A2 A3 B3 XA4 B4 | 76. | A1 B1 XA2 B2 A3 B3 XB4 A4 |
| | 77. | A1 B1 XB2 A2 B3 A3 XA4 B4 | 78. | B1 A1 XA2 B2 A3 B3 XB4 A4 |
| 20 | 79. | A1 B1 XB2 A2 B3 A3 XB4 A4 | 80. | B1 A1 XB2 A2 A3 B3 XB4 A4 |
| | 81. | A1 B1 XA2 B2 B3 A3 XB4 A4 | 82. | B1 A1 XB2 A2 A3 B3 XA4 B4 |
| | 83. | A1 B1 XA2 B2 B3 A3 XA4 B4 | 84. | B1 A1 XA2 B2 A3 B3 XA4 B4 |
| | 85. | B1 A1 XA2 B2 B3 A3 XB4 A4 | 86. | B1 A1 XB2 A2 B3 A3 XA4 B4 |

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The present invention should be understood as encompassing pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base salts, as well as the free peptides generically described above and which are detailed hereinafter.

5 For the purposes of achieving the objects of the present invention, amino acid sequence No. 41 provides the most effective peptides. Amino acid sequences Nos. 49 and 59 have also been found to be very effective.

10 It was surprisingly discovered that the peptides of the invention, as defined above, express immuno-
modulating activity, with many such peptides
expressing a more powerful immunomodulating activity
than known natural, or naturally modified, amino acid
15 sequences. The compositions to be administered to a
patient in the treatment of immunodeficiencies,
immunosuppression, T-cell subset deviations and for
the enhancement of vaccinations, etc., is to include
one or more of the foregoing peptides in combination
20 with an appropriate solubilizer. Suitable additives
known to those skilled in the art, e.g., carriers,
preservatives and viscosity modifiers, may be added
to the compounds of the invention as required.

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The synthetic immunologically-active peptides of the present invention are, for example, for parenteral use, direct intranasal, ear, eye, intravaginal or rectal instillation and application to
5 intact or injured conjunctive, mucosa or skin, in order to accomplish the normalization of immune responses. The preparations are to be used either locally or systemically in order to induce immunomodulation, enhance the effect of vaccination and
10 achieve other goals of immunotherapy.

Preferred peptides of the present invention are those wherein:

A₁ through A_n are, independently, Arg, Asn, Gln,
Lys, Phe or Val;

15 B₁ through B_n are, independently, Asp, Glu, Tyr,
Phe or Val;

X is Ala, Gly, Ile, Leu, Phe or Val.

Most preferred peptides coming within the scope of the present invention contain either balanced side
20 chain charges of the sequences which are symmetrical relative to X or uncompensated opposite side chain

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charges relative to X.

For protection against amino- and carboxypeptidases, peptides may be acylated, amidated or cyclized during synthesis.

5 Examples of peptides falling within the scope of the present invention, which have been found to be particularly effective include:

Arg-Asp-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg
Lys-Asp-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys
10 Lys-Glu-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys
Arg-Glu-Arg-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg
Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu
Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu
Arg-Glu-Leu-Glu-Arg-Arg-Glu
15 Lys-Asp-Val-Asp-Lys-Lys-Asp
Lys-Asp-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu
Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu
Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu
20 Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Glu-Lys
Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg

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Glu-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg

Examples of peptides synthesized in accordance with the present invention, which have been found to be most effective in immunotherapy, include:

- 5 Arg-Asp-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg
Lys-Asp-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys
Lys-Glu-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys
Arg-Glu-Arg-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg
Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu
10 Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu
Arg-Glu-Leu-Glu-Arg-Arg-Glu
Lys-Asp-Val-Asp-Lys-Lys-Asp
Lys-Asp-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu
Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu
15 Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu
Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Glu-Lys
Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg
20 Glu-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg

Examples of peptides synthesized in accordance with the present invention, which have been found to be

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most effective in immunotherapy, include:

Glu-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg

Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg

Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg

5 Glu-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg

Cyclized peptides synthesized in accordance with the present invention, and which are preferred for their effective in immunotherapy, include:

- 10
- Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val
- Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Val
- Glu-Arg-Lys-Glu-Val
- Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu
- Glu-Lys-Lys-Asp-Leu
- Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val
- 15 Tyr-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu

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Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu

Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val

Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu

Other peptides encompassed within the scope of
 5 the present invention and which have effective levels
 of immunotherapeutic activity, though not as great as
 those peptides listed above, further include:

	Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Lys-Tyr;	Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Arg-Tyr;
	Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Phe-Glu;	Arg-Glu-Glu-Val-Phe-Glu;
10	Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;	Arg-Asn-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
	Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;	Arg-Gln-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
	Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys;	Arg-Asn-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys;
	Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Lys;	Arg-Gln-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Lys;
	Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Glu-Arg;	Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Arg;
15	Arg-Lys-Glu-Val-Glu-Arg;	Arg-Phe-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Asp;
	Phe-Tyr-Arg-Leu-Arg-Tyr;	Glu-Tyr-Arg-Leu-Arg-Tyr;
	Glu-Tyr-Arg-Leu-Tyr-Arg;	Lys-Glu-Leu-Gln-Glu-Glu;
	Lys-Asp-Val-Arg-Tyr-Tyr;	Lys-Asp-Val-Lys-Phe-Glu;
	Lys-Asp-Val-Arg-Phe-Glu;	Lys-Asp-Val-Arg-Tyr-Asp;

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Arg-Tyr-Asn-Val-Tyr-Arg; Arg-Tyr-Gln-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Tyr-Asn-Val-Tyr-Lys; Arg-Tyr-Gln-Leu-Tyr-Lys;
Arg-Glu-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg; Gln-Glu-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Gln-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg; Asn-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
5 Lys-Tyr-Val-Tyr-Arg-Asp; Tyr-Arg-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Tyr-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys; Tyr-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Asp-Asn-Tyr-Val-Tyr-Arg; Asp-Asn-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Arg;
Asp-Asn-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Gln; Arg-Asn-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Gln-Arg-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
10 Arg-Asn-Arg-Tyr-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Gln-Asn;
Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Gln-Asn;
Arg-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys-Gln-Asn;
Asp-Glu-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
15 Glu-Glu-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Asp-Glu-Gln-Glu-Leu-Phe-Arg;
Gln-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Glu-Asp;
Gln-Glu-Asn-Asp-Val-Glu-Gln;
Asn-Asp-Gln-Glu-Leu-Glu-Gln;
20 Asn-Asp-Lys-Asp-Val-Asp-Lys;
Gln-Glu-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Glu-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Glu-Asp-Arg-Leu-Tyr-Arg;

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Arg-Asp-Glu-Arg-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Glu-Tyr-Arg-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Lys-Glu-Tyr-Arg-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Arg-Tyr;
5 Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Tyr;
Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp;
Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Arg-Lys-Glu;
Arg-Asp-Val-Asp-Lys-Lys-Asp;
Lys-Asp-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Asp;
10 Lys-Glu-Leu-Lys-Glu-Lys-Glu;
Lys-Asp-Leu-Lys-Glu-Lys-Asp;
Glu-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Asp-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
15 Lys-Glu-Leu-Lys-Glu-Tyr-Arg;
Lys-Asp-Val-Lys-Glu-Tyr-Lys;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Arg-Tyr;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Arg-Tyr-Tyr-Arg;
20 Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Lys-Tyr-Tyr-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Tyr-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Glu-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Glu-Arg;

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5 Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Gln-Tyr-Arg;
 Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Gln-Asp-Asn;
 Lys-Glu-Glu-Lys-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu;
 Lys-Asp-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Gln-Glu;
 Gln-Glu-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Gln-Glu;
 Gln-Glu-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Gln-Glu;
 Arg-Tyr-Leu-Arg-Tyr-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
 Arg-Tyr-Leu-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
 Tyr-Arg-Gly-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
10 Arg-Tyr-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg; and,
 Arg-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg.

 Linear peptides of the present invention may be
 synthesized via procedures generally known to those
 skilled in the art and which are of wide use at
15 present. M. Bodanszky and A. Bodanszky, Peptide
 Chemistry: A Practical Textbook, Springer-Verlag,
 N.Y. (1988); M. Bodanszky and A. Bodanszky, The
 Practice of Peptide Synthesis, Springer-Verlag, N.Y.
 (1989). All linear peptides of the present
20 invention, for example, may be synthesized by the
 solid phase method utilizing peptide synthesizers
 which are commercially available through, for
 example, Applied Biosystems, Inc., Foster City,

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California, U.S.A., and t-Boc chemistry.

In practice, crude preparations of peptides were purified by low pressure column ion-exchange chromatography following preparative ion-exchange as
5 reverse phase HPLC. Purity of the final products had been analyzed by analytical reverse phase HPLC using ODS-columns and structure was verified by amino acid analysis. Purity of peptides synthesized varied from 94.2% to 99.2%.

10 Cyclized peptides synthesized in accordance with the present invention may be synthesized in accordance with the following:

Dicarboxylic amino acids were attached to a resin via esterification of a side chain carboxyl group and
15 deprotected. Aminoacid-O-nitrophenol esters and aminoacid-O-succinimide esters were coupled directly to the deprotected alpha-amino groups of the growth peptide in the desired sequence to produce C-terminal and N-terminal deprotected peptide-resin. These
20 resin-bounded peptides were cyclized using dicyclohexyl carbodiimide, cleaved and side chain deprotected following purification. Aminoacidic

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analysis or NMR spectra may be utilized to confirm that the desired cyclized peptide has been produced.

Other objects and features of the present invention will be described in connection with the accompanying drawing figures and tables, which further illustrate the invention. It should, however, be recognized that the accompanying figures and tables are intended solely to illustrate the invention and are not intended as a means for defining the scope of the invention.

Brief Description of the Drawing Figures/Tables

Figures 1 - 5 (i.e., Tables 1 - 5) present experimental data illustrating the use and effectiveness of the peptides of the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Turning now, in detail, to an analysis of the preferred embodiments and experimental data, conducted by the inventor, which illustrates the immunotherapeutic activity of the peptide compounds of the present invention.

Initially, a suboptimal amount of phyto-

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hemagglutinin from Phaseolus vulgaris was utilized in experimentation. Phytohemagglutinin is a non-specific stimulator of T-lymphocyte activation, which does not induce ³H-thymidine uptake by peripheral blood lymphocytes in sub-optimal amounts. Peptides of the present invention were added in a wide range of concentrations to lymphocyte cultures and caused a dramatic increase of ³H-thymidine incorporation into cell DNA.

As shown in Table 1, the peptides of the invention are over 100 to 1000 times more active than other known immunologically-active sequences. The peptides tested in Table 1 were as follows:

	<u>Peptides</u>	<u>Amino Acid Sequence</u>
15	Thymopoietin NN32-36	Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr
	Thymosin alpha-1 N23-27	Val-Glu-Glu-Ala-Glu
	Peptide (a)	Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg
	Peptide (b)	Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys
	Peptide (c)	Glu-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg
20	Peptide (d)	Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg

Peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL) were purified by isopicnic centrifugation, washed and diluted in

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complete RPMI 1640 medium, supplemented with human AB sera. 10^5 cells were added into the wells of 96 well plates, which contain 100 μ l of tested substances, diluted in RPMI 1640 culture medium as above, and a suboptimal amount of PHA. Cells were cultured for 4 days and ^3H -thymidine was added into each well for 24 hours. Cells were harvested and incorporation of ^3H -thymidine was measured by scintillation counting. All experiments were conducted in quadruplicate.

10 The addition of peptides to the peripheral blood lymphocytes of patients with depressed immunity, as reflected by decreased expression of T-cell subset markers and lymphocyte deviations, normalizes these characteristics. Positive results were achieved within one hour of incubation, while no normalization was seen after such time when any presently known sequence was added. By contrast, previously known sequences led to limited normalization, but only after 18 - 24 hours of incubation. The experimental data of such comparative testing is set forth in Table 2.

With respect to the data set forth in Table 2, the PBL of normal persons and patients were treated

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by the peptide Glu-Lys-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg or
Thymosin alpha-1 fragment N23-27 in culture medium
for either 1 hour or 24 hours. Expression of CD4,
CD8 and NK markers was detected by immunofluorescence
5 as being the number of positive cells in cultures.
All experiments were conducted in triplicate. P was
calculated by using the t distribution of Student.

As measured by ^3H -thymidine uptake, the peptides
of the invention were able to restore normal response
10 to phytohemagglutinin, while the amino acid sequences
of peptides known to the prior art failed to do so.
The experimental results are presented in Table 3.
(Such comparative testing was performed in a manner
similar to that described above for the test results
15 set forth in Table 1. PBL of patients with signs of
immunodeficiency were tested for PHA-induced
 ^3H -thymidine uptake in the presence of tested
substances in culture medium.)

It is known that vaccinia virus partially
20 protects the mouse from infection with Ectromelia
virus. The latter infection is lethal in most cases
in inbred mice. Mice BALB/c received peptides of the
present invention in doses of from 0.1 mcg to 1 mcg

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per kg of body weight, one day prior to exposure to vaccinia virus. A month later, they were injected with Ectromelia virus in an extract from the spleen and liver of spontaneously infected animals. The

5 clinical signs of infection on record were

hepatosplenomegaly, mucosal inflammation and necrosis of extremities and tail. The potentiating effect of peptides following vaccination with vaccinia virus was evident. The test results are presented in Table

10 4 for the peptide Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg versus a placebo. (In Table 4, P was calculated using the "F" distribution of Fischer, also known as Fischer's exact test.)

A single injection of a peptide one day prior to

15 intranasal application in mice C57BL/6 with Influenza A virus strain WSN saved a significant number of animals. (See, Table 5.) The peptide had the amino acid sequence of Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu. Mortality was recorded during a two-week period. P

20 was calculated using the "F" distribution of Fischer.

Peptides of the present invention, injected in doses of from 0.1 mcg to 1 mcg per kg of mouse body weight, normalized the depleted T-cell immunity of

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thymectomized animals.

In toxicity studies, no toxicity was observed for the peptides of the invention in doses of up to 1 g per kg of mouse body weight; 20 subcutaneous or
5 intraperitoneal injections every other day of the same dose also failed to produce any signs of toxicity. There were no significant changes in arterial blood pressure, heart rate, respiration or body temperature between the placebo group and
10 animals injected with peptides during acute or chronic toxicity studies. The peptides of the invention did not cause any morphological changes in the brain, heart, lung, kidney and liver tissues. Complete blood counts on the experimental animals
15 revealed an elevation of white blood cells to high normal levels. Hyperplasia of the thymus and thymus-dependent zones of lymph nodes was recorded.

The medical formulations of the present invention preferably include an effective amount of
20 one or more peptides and a solubilizer, with the possible inclusion of additional carriers and preservatives, as determined by the specifics of the different product formulations so desired by the

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skilled artisan.

Solubilizers useful in combination with the peptides of the present invention include any solubilizer which is compatible with bodily fluids.

5 Examples of solubilizers are water, solvents such as dimethylsulfoxide, propylene glycol, dimethylformamide and mixtures thereof, and surface active agents, such as non-ionic alkylene oxide block copolymers.

10 When the solubilizer used is water, additional additives can be used to achieve physiological concentrations of inorganic salts, normal osmotic pressure and effective lyophilization. Such additives can be selected from, for example, sodium
15 chloride and potassium chloride, sodium and potassium phosphate salts, sucrose, glucose, protein hydrolysate, dextran, polyvinylpyrrolidone and polyethylene glycol, among others.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment,
20 peptides are included in medical treatment composition of the present invention in order to provide doses ranging from 0.0001 mg to about 5 mg

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per kg of body weight for parenteral use, as well as concentrations ranging from about 0.0001% to about 5% for topical use.

A preferred composition of the present invention
5 for parenteral usage is a 0.01% solution of peptides in 1 ml of 0.85 wt-% sodium chloride containing 0.1 wt-% of ascorbic acid; it can be lyophilized in the presence of 100 mg glucose.

A preferred composition of the present invention
10 for eye and ear drops, for example, is a composition comprising a 0.0001 wt-% solution of peptides in a 0.85% sodium chloride solution.

The medicinal compositions utilizing the
peptides of the present invention may be used for
15 immunomodulation of various immunodeficiencies and immunosuppressed conditions, T-cell subset and lymphocyte deviations, enhancement of a vaccine's efficacy, as well as for immunotherapy, including infections, local or systemic complications of non-
20 infectious diseases, postoperatives inflammations, wounds and burns.

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While only several embodiments of the present invention have been described, it will be obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art that many modifications may be made to the present invention
5 without departing from the spirit and scope thereof.

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Claims

1. A peptide compound, or an acid or base salt thereof, constructed by combination and/or overlapping of the amino acid sequences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A_1 B_1 & X & B_2 A_2, & A_3 B_3 & X & A_4 B_4, & B_5 A_5 & X & A_6 B_6, \\ 5 & B_7 A_7 & X & B_8 A_8, & A_9 B_9, & A_{10} A_{11}, \\ & & & B_{10} A_{12} & \text{and/or} & B_{11} B_{12}, \end{array}$$

wherein,

X is a hydrophobic or neutral amino acid independently selected from the group
 10 consisting of Ala, D-Ala, Gly, D-Gly, Ile, D-Ile, Leu, D-Leu, Met, D-Met, Phe, D-Phe, Pro, D-Pro, Sar, D-Sar, Ser, D-Ser, Tre, D-Tre, Trp, D-Trp, Val and D-Val;

A₁ through A₁₂ are, independently, neutral or
 15 positively-side-chain-charged amino acids independently selected from the group consisting of Ala, D-Ala, Arg, D-Arg, Asp, D-Asp, Glu, D-Glu, Gly, D-Gly, His, D-His, Ile, D-Ile, Leu, D-Leu, Met, D-Met, Phe, D-Phe, Pro, D-Pro,
 20 dehydro Pro, Sar, D-Sar, Ser, D-Ser, Tre, D-Tre,

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Trp, *D*-Trp, Val and *D*-Val; and,

*B*₁ through *B*₁₂ are, independently, neutral or negatively-side-chain-charged amino acids independently selected from the group consisting of Ala, *D*-Ala, Asp, *D*-Asp, Glu, *D*-Glu, Gly, *D*-Gly, Ile, *D*-Ile, Leu, *D*-Leu, Met, *D*-Met, Phe, *D*-Phe, Pro, *D*-Pro, dehydro Pro, Sar, *D*-Sar, Tre, *D*-Tre, Tyr, *D*-Tyr, Val, *D*-Val, *L*-2- amino-glutaryl, *D*-2-aminoglutaryl, *L*-2-aminoadipyl, *D*-2-aminoadipyl, *L*-2-aminopimelyl and *D*-2-aminopimelyl.

2. The peptide compound according to Claim 1, wherein,

X is an amino acid selected from the group consisting of Ala, Gly, Ile, Leu, Phe and Val;

*A*₁ through *A*_{*n*} are amino acids independently selected from the group consisting of Arg, Asn, Gln, Lys, Phe and Val; and,

*B*₁ through *B*_{*n*} are amino acids independently selected from the group consisting of Asp, Glu, Tyr, Phe and Val.

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3. The peptide compound according to Claim 1, wherein said peptide compound has balanced side chain charges of amino acid sequences which are symmetrical to X.

4. The peptide compound according to Claim 1, wherein said peptide compound has uncompensated opposite side chain charges of amino acid sequences relative to X.

5. The peptide compound according to Claim 1, wherein said peptide compound is Glu-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg.

6. The peptide compound according to Claim 1, wherein said peptide compound is Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg.

7. The peptide compound according to Claim 1, wherein said peptide compound is Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg.

8. The peptide compound according to Claim 1, wherein said peptide compound is Glu-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg.

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9. The peptide compound according to Claim 1, wherein said peptide compound is a member selected from the group consisting of:

Arg-Asp-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
5 Lys-Asp-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys;
Lys-Glu-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys;
Arg-Glu-Arg-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu;
Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu;
10 Arg-Glu-Leu-Glu-Arg-Arg-Glu;
Lys-Asp-Val-Asp-Lys-Lys-Asp;
Lys-Asp-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu;
Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu;
Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu;
15 Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu;
Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Glu-Lys;
Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Glu-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;

20 Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val ;
21 Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Val ;

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- 22 Glu-Arg-Lys-Glu-Val ;
- 23 Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu ;
- 24 Glu-Lys-Lys-Asp-Leu ;
- 25 Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val ;
- 26 Tyr-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu ;
- 27 Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu ;
- 28 Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val ;
- 29 and,
- 30 Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu .

10. The peptide compound according to Claim 1,
wherein said peptide compound is a member selected
from the group consisting of:

- Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Lys-Tyr; Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Arg-Tyr;
5 Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Phe-Glu; Arg-Glu-Glu-Val-Phe-Glu;

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	Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;	Arg-Asn-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
	Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;	Arg-Gln-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
	Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys;	Arg-Asn-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys;
	Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Lys;	Arg-Gln-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Lys;
10	Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Glu-Arg;	Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Arg;
	Arg-Lys-Glu-Val-Glu-Arg;	Arg-Phe-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Asp;
	Phe-Tyr-Arg-Leu-Arg-Tyr;	Glu-Tyr-Arg-Leu-Arg-Tyr;
	Glu-Tyr-Arg-Leu-Tyr-Arg;	Lys-Glu-Leu-Gln-Glu-Glu;
	Lys-Asp-Val-Arg-Tyr-Tyr;	Lys-Asp-Val-Lys-Phe-Glu;
15	Lys-Asp-Val-Arg-Phe-Glu;	Lys-Asp-Val-Arg-Tyr-Asp;
	Arg-Tyr-Asn-Val-Tyr-Arg;	Arg-Tyr-Gln-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
	Arg-Tyr-Asn-Val-Tyr-Lys;	Arg-Tyr-Gln-Leu-Tyr-Lys;
	Arg-Glu-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg;	Gln-Glu-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
	Gln-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg;	Asn-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
20	Lys-Tyr-Val-Tyr-Arg-Asp;	Tyr-Arg-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
	Tyr-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys;	Tyr-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
	Asp-Asn-Tyr-Val-Tyr-Arg;	Asp-Asn-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Arg;
	Asp-Asn-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Gln;	Arg-Asn-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
	Arg-Gln-Arg-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;	
25	Arg-Asn-Arg-Tyr-Leu-Tyr-Arg;	
	Arg-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Gln-Asn;	
	Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Gln-Asn;	
	Arg-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys-Gln-Asn;	
	Asp-Glu-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;	

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30 Glu-Glu-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Asp-Glu-Gln-Glu-Leu-Phe-Arg;
Gln-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Glu-Asp;
Gln-Glu-Asn-Asp-Val-Glu-Gln;
Asn-Asp-Gln-Glu-Leu-Glu-Gln;
35 Asn-Asp-Lys-Asp-Val-Asp-Lys;
Gln-Glu-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Glu-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Glu-Asp-Arg-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Asp-Glu-Arg-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
40 Arg-Glu-Tyr-Arg-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Lys-Glu-Tyr-Arg-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Arg-Tyr;
Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Tyr;
Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp;
45 Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Arg-Lys-Glu;
Arg-Asp-Val-Asp-Lys-Lys-Asp;
Lys-Asp-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Asp;
Lys-Glu-Leu-Lys-Glu-Lys-Glu;
Lys-Asp-Leu-Lys-Glu-Lys-Asp;
50 Glu-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Asp-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Lys-Glu-Leu-Lys-Glu-Tyr-Arg;

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Lys-Asp-Val-Lys-Glu-Tyr-Lys;
55 Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Arg-Tyr;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Arg-Tyr-Tyr-Arg;
Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Lys-Tyr-Tyr-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Tyr-Arg;
60 Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Glu-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Glu-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Gln-Tyr-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Gln-Asp-Asn;
Lys-Glu-Glu-Lys-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu;
65 Lys-Asp-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Gln-Glu;
Gln-Glu-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Gln-Glu;
Gln-Glu-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Gln-Glu;
Arg-Tyr-Leu-Arg-Tyr-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Tyr-Leu-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
70 Tyr-Arg-Gly-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Tyr-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg; and,
Arg-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg.

11. A composition having immunotheapeutic activity, comprising:

a peptide compound, or an acid or base salt thereof, constructed by combination and/or overlap-

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5 ping of the amino acid sequences:

A₁B₁ X B₂A₂ , A₃B₃ X A₄B₄ , B₅A₅ X A₆B₆ ,
 B₇A₇ X B₈A₈ , A₉B₉ , A₁₀A₁₁ ,
 B₁₀A₁₂ and/or B₁₁B₁₂ ,

wherein,

10 X is a hydrophobic or neutral amino acid
 independently selected from the group
 consisting of Ala, D-Ala, Gly, D-Gly, Ile,
 D-Ile, Leu, D-Leu, Met, D-Met, Phe, D-Phe, Pro,
 D-Pro, Sar, D-Sar, Ser, D-Ser, Tre, D-Tre, Trp,
 15 D-Trp, Val and D-Val;

A₁ through A₁₂ are, independently, neutral or
 positively-side-chain-charged amino acids
 independently selected from the group
 consisting of Ala, D-Ala, Arg, D-Arg, Asp, D-
 20 Asp, Glu, D-Glu, Gly, D-Gly, His, D-His, Ile,
 D-Ile, Leu, D-Leu, Met, D-Met, Phe, D-Phe, Pro,
 D-Pro, dehydro Pro, Sar, D-Sar, Ser, D-Ser,
 Tre, D-Tre, Trp, D-Trp, Val and D-Val; and,

B₁ through B₁₂ are, independently, neutral or
 25 negatively-side-chain-charged amino acids

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independently selected from the group consisting of Ala, *D*-Ala, Asp, *D*-Asp, Glu, *D*-Glu, Gly, *D*-Gly, Ile, *D*-Ile, Leu, *D*-Leu, Met, *D*-Met. Phe, *D*-Phe, Pro, *D*-Pro, dehydro Pro, Sar, *D*-Sar, Tre, *D*-Tre, Tyr, *D*-Tyr, Val, *D*-Val, *L*-2- amino-glutaryl, *D*-2-aminoglutaryl, *L*-2-aminoadipyl, *D*-2-aminoadipyl, *L*-2-aminopimelyl and *D*-2-aminopimelyl;

and,

a solubilizer for said peptide compound.

12. The composition having immunotherapeutic activity according to Claim 11, wherein said peptide compound is Glu-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg.

13. The composition having immunotherapeutic activity according to Claim 11, wherein said peptide compound is Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg.

14. The composition having immunotherapeutic activity according to Claim 11, wherein said peptide compound is Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg.

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15. The composition having immunotherapeutic activity according to Claim 11, wherein said peptide compound is Glu-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg.

16. The composition having immunotherapeutic activity according to Claim 11, wherein said peptide compound is a member selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 Arg-Asp-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Lys-Asp-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys;
Lys-Glu-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys;
Arg-Glu-Arg-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu;
- 10 Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu;
Arg-Glu-Leu-Glu-Arg-Arg-Glu;
Lys-Asp-Val-Asp-Lys-Lys-Asp;
Lys-Asp-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu;
Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu;
- 15 Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu;
Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Glu-Lys;
Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;

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20 Glu-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;

21 Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val ;

22 Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Val ;

23 Glu-Arg-Lys-Glu-Val ;

24 Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu ;

25 Glu-Lys-Lys-Asp-Leu ;

26 Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val ;

27 Tyr-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu ;

28 Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu ;

29 Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val ;

30 and,

31 Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu .

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17. The composition having immunotherapeutic activity according to Claim 11, wherein said peptide compound is a member selected from the group consisting of:

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5 | Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Lys-Tyr; | Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Arg-Tyr; |
| | Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Phe-Glu; | Arg-Glu-Glu-Val-Phe-Glu; |
| | Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg; | Arg-Asn-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg; |
| | Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg; | Arg-Gln-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg; |
| | Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys; | Arg-Asn-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys; |
| 10 | Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Lys; | Arg-Gln-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Lys; |
| | Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Glu-Arg; | Arg-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Arg; |
| | Arg-Lys-Glu-Val-Glu-Arg; | Arg-Phe-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Asp; |
| | Phe-Tyr-Arg-Leu-Arg-Tyr; | Glu-Tyr-Arg-Leu-Arg-Tyr; |
| | Glu-Tyr-Arg-Leu-Tyr-Arg; | Lys-Glu-Leu-Gln-Glu-Glu; |
| 15 | Lys-Asp-Val-Arg-Tyr-Tyr; | Lys-Asp-Val-Lys-Phe-Glu; |
| | Lys-Asp-Val-Arg-Phe-Glu; | Lys-Asp-Val-Arg-Tyr-Asp; |
| | Arg-Tyr-Asn-Val-Tyr-Arg; | Arg-Tyr-Gln-Leu-Tyr-Arg; |
| | Arg-Tyr-Asn-Val-Tyr-Lys; | Arg-Tyr-Gln-Leu-Tyr-Lys; |
| | Arg-Glu-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg; | Gln-Glu-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg; |
| 20 | Gln-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg; | Asn-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg; |
| | Lys-Tyr-Val-Tyr-Arg-Asp; | Tyr-Arg-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg; |
| | Tyr-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys; | Tyr-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg; |
| | Asp-Asn-Tyr-Val-Tyr-Arg; | Asp-Asn-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Arg; |
| | Asp-Asn-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Gln; | Arg-Asn-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg; |
| 25 | Arg-Gln-Arg-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg; | |

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Arg-Asn-Arg-Tyr-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Gln-Asn;
Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Gln-Asn;
Arg-Asp-Val-Tyr-Lys-Gln-Asn;
30 Asp-Glu-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Glu-Glu-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Asp-Glu-Gln-Glu-Leu-Phe-Arg;
Gln-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Glu-Asp;
Gln-Glu-Asn-Asp-Val-Glu-Gln;
35 Asn-Asp-Gln-Glu-Leu-Glu-Gln;
Asn-Asp-Lys-Asp-Val-Asp-Lys;
Gln-Glu-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Glu-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Glu-Asp-Arg-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
40 Arg-Asp-Glu-Arg-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Glu-Tyr-Arg-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Lys-Glu-Tyr-Arg-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Arg-Tyr;
Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Tyr;
45 Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp;
Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Arg-Lys-Glu;
Arg-Asp-Val-Asp-Lys-Lys-Asp;
Lys-Asp-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Asp;
Lys-Glu-Leu-Lys-Glu-Lys-Glu;

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50 Lys-Asp-Leu-Lys-Glu-Lys-Asp;
Glu-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Asp-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg;
Lys-Glu-Leu-Lys-Glu-Tyr-Arg;

55 Lys-Asp-Val-Lys-Glu-Tyr-Lys;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Arg-Tyr;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Arg-Tyr-Tyr-Arg;
Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Lys-Tyr-Tyr-Arg;

60 Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Tyr-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Glu-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Glu-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Gln-Tyr-Arg;
Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Glu-Gln-Asp-Asn;

65 Lys-Glu-Glu-Lys-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu;
Lys-Asp-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Gln-Glu;
Gln-Glu-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Gln-Glu;
Gln-Glu-Asp-Lys-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Gln-Glu;
Arg-Tyr-Leu-Arg-Tyr-Leu-Tyr-Arg;

70 Arg-Tyr-Leu-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Tyr-Arg-Gly-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg;
Arg-Tyr-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Lys-Asp-Val-Tyr-Arg; and,
Arg-Tyr-Leu-Glu-Lys-Lys-Glu-Leu-Tyr-Arg.

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18. The composition having immunotherapeutic activity according to Claim 11, wherein said peptide compound is incorporated into a polymeric matrix selected from the group consisting of a polyanhydride
5 copolymer, ethylen-vinyl acetate copolymer, lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymer, polyhydroxymethyl-metacrilate, polyvinyl alcohol and a combination thereof.

19. The composition having immunotherapeutic activity according to Claim 11, wherein said solubilizer is a member selected from the group consisting of water, dimethylsulfoxide, propylene
5 glycol, dimethylformamide and a combination thereof.

20. The composition having immunotherapeutic activity according to Claim 11, wherein said solubilizer is a non-ionic alkylene oxide block copolymer.

21. The composition having immunotherapeutic activity according to Claim 11, further comprising an additive selected from the group consisting of a stabilizer, a viscosifier, a preservative and a
5 combination thereof.

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FIG.1 (TABLE 1)

3H-THYMIDINE UPTAKE BY DONOR'S LYMPHOCYTES IN (CPM $\times 10^3$)
IN SUBOPTIMAL DOSES OF PHA

TESTED SUBSTANCES *

DOSE OF TESTED SUBSTANCE mcg/ml	THYMO- POIETIN NN 32-36	ALPHA 1 THYMOSIN N 23-27	PEPTIDE a	PEPTIDE b	PEPTIDE c	PEPTIDE d
0	0.6 \pm 0.2	0.5 \pm 0.2	0.5 \pm 0.2	0.4 \pm 0.2	0.3 \pm 0.1	0.6 \pm 0.1
0.001	0.4 \pm 0.1	0.5 \pm 0.2	1.8 \pm 0.3	1.7 \pm 0.2	2.1 \pm 0.3	3.1 \pm 0.3
0.01	0.5 \pm 0.1	0.6 \pm 0.1	2.5 \pm 0.3	3.6 \pm 0.3	4.2 \pm 0.3	4.0 \pm 0.2
0.1	0.5 \pm 0.2	0.4 \pm 0.1	3.2 \pm 0.3	3.2 \pm 0.3	4.0 \pm 0.3	4.3 \pm 0.3
1	0.8 \pm 0.3	0.6 \pm 0.2	3.6 \pm 0.4	3.4 \pm 0.4	3.9 \pm 0.2	4.1 \pm 0.3
10	0.9 \pm 0.2	0.9 \pm 0.2	3.4 \pm 0.3	3.2 \pm 0.3	4.1 \pm 0.2	4.1 \pm 0.3
100	1.1 \pm 0.2	1.5 \pm 0.3	3.0 \pm 0.4	2.8 \pm 0.3	3.9 \pm 0.3	4.2 \pm 0.3

* 3H THYMIDINE UPTAKE AT OPTIMAL CONCENTRATION OF PHA IS 4.1 \pm 0.3

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CORRECTION OF LYMPHOCYRE MARKER EXPRESSION IN VITRO

FIG. 2
(TABLE 2)

NOTE:
THE SUM OF THE
PERCENTAGE OF
MARKER POS-
ITIVE CELLS
MAY BE MORE
THAN 100 %

	M A R K E R	SHORT TERM CULTURE									
		PEPTIDE		THYMOSINE ALPHA-1 NN 23-27							
		1h		24h		1h		24h			
		% POSITIVE CELLS	P	% POSITIVE CELLS	P	% POSITIVE CELLS	P	% POSITIVE CELLS	P		
DONOR	CD 4	36.4 ± 2.2	<0.05	43.8 ± 1.9	<0.05	37.4 ± 2.4	70.5	38.1 ± 1.9	>0.2		
	CD 8	21.7 ± 2.4	<0.05	28.1 3.0	<0.05	20.1 ± 2.3	>0.2	23.2 2.7	>0.2		
	418 ratio	1.68	—	1.56	—	1.86	—	1.64	—		
	NK	15.3 ± 2.1	<0.005	26.1 ± 1.8	<0.005	14.9 ± 3.1	>0.2	20.4 ± 2.0	<0.05		
	CD 4	33.3 ± 2.1	<0.005	38.9 ± 2.1	<0.005	34.1 ± 3.1	>0.2	37.8 ± 2.2	>0.05		
ONCOLOGIC PATIENT	CD 8	29.5 ± 1.4	<0.005	20.1 ± 1.8	<0.005	29.9 ± 2.5	>0.2	26.1 ± 3.2	>0.15		
	418 ratio	1.13	—	1.91	—	1.14	—	1.45	—		
	NK	14.1 ± 1.7	<0.005	26.5 ± 2.3	<0.005	14.4 ± 2.9	>0.2	24.4 ± 1.8	<0.005		
	CD 4	26.8 ± 2.2	<0.01	35.2 ± 2.3	<0.02	26.3 ± 2.4	>0.2	31.7 ± 2.8	>0.05		
	CD 8	13.7 ± 3.0	0.05	21.9 ± 2.1	<0.02	14.1 2.5	>0.2	18.7 ± 2.4	>0.05		
PATIENT WITH VIRAL INFECT- ION	418 ratio	1.96	—	1.61	—	1.86	—	2.02	—		
	NK	9.4 ± 1.4	0.005	25.9 ± 2.4	<0.01	9.6 ± 2.1	70.2	21.3 ± 3.2	<0.01		
	CD 4	25.7 ± 3.7	0.005	25.9 ± 2.4	<0.01	9.6 ± 2.1	70.2	21.3 ± 3.2	<0.01		
	CD 8	20.6 ± 1.7	0.05	21.9 ± 2.1	<0.02	14.1 2.5	>0.2	18.7 ± 2.4	>0.05		
	418 ratio	1.64	—	1.61	—	1.86	—	2.02	—		

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FIG. 3 (TABLE)

IN VITRO CORRECTION OF ^3H -THYMIDINE UPTAKE BY PATIENTS' LYMPHOCYTES ($\text{CPM} \times 10^3$)

TESTED SUBSTANCE	DONORS		PATIENTS					
	L.K.	P.L.	M.A.	B.D.	K.E.	H.F.	O.D.	H.S.
CONTROL	1.34 ± 0.31	1.82 ± 0.19	0.78 ± 12	0.62 ± 0.21	0.80 ± 0.11	0.86 ± 0.10	0.52 ± 0.21	0.63 ± 0.2
THYMOPOIETIN NO. 32-36	1.51 ± 0.23	1.77 ± 0.16	0.89 ± 0.11	0.61 ± 0.12	1.23 ± 0.09	0.97 ± 0.12	0.91 ± 0.15	0.75 ± 0.16
ALPHA-L-THYMO- SINE NO. 23-27	1.39 ± 0.21	1.73 ± 0.16	0.89 ± 0.13	0.71 ± 0.18	0.76 ± 0.11	0.94 ± 0.14	0.74 ± 0.14	0.97 ± 0.13
PEPTIDE	2.32 ± 0.24	2.12 ± 0.18	1.31 ± 0.14	2.09 ± 0.18	2.30 ± 0.19	1.75 ± 0.17	1.22 ± 0.13	1.42 ± 0.10

PHA WAS ADDED IN OPTIMAL CONCENTRATION, CPM WITHOUT PHA 0.21 ± 0.09 .ALL SUBSTANCES IN CONCENTRATIONS OF 1 mcg/ml

ALL EXPERIMENTS DONE IN TRIPLICATES

PEPTIDE HAS A SEQUENCE: TYR ARG LYS ASP VAL TYR ARG

FIG. 4 (TABLE 4)
ENHANCEMENT OF VACCINATION EFFECT AGAINST
ECTROMELIA VIRUS

SIGNS OF INFECTION MORTALITY		
PLACEBO	10/10	8/10
PEPTIDE	2/10	0/20
<i>p</i>	< 0.00036	< 0.00036

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FIG. 5 (TABLE 5)

THE EFFECT OF PEPTIDES ON MOUSE MORTALITY INDUCED BY INFLUENZA A VIRUS

INFLUENZA A VIRUS, LD ₁₀₀				
	0	1	5	10
CONTROL	0/10	9/10	10/10	10/10
PEPTIDE	0/10	0/9	2/10	6/10
<i>p</i>	N.A.	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.043

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US91/08795

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ³		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC (5) : C07K 7/06, 7/08, 7/48; A61K 37/02 US CL : 514/15, 16, 17; 530/327, 328, 329		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁴		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
U.S.	514/15, 16, 17; 530/327, 328, 329	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such Documents are included in the Fields Searched ⁵		
APS, Biosis		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ¹⁴		
Category ^a	Citation of Document, ¹⁶ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷	Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁸
A	US, A, 4,397,842 (Goldstein et al.) 09 August 1983, see entire document.	1-21
A	US, A, 4,910,296 (Birr et al) 20 March 1990, see entire document.	1-21
A	US, A, 4,002,740 (Goldstein et al) 11 January 1977, see entire document.	1-21
A	US, A, 4,659,694 (Horecker) 21 April 1987 see entire document.	1-21
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:¹⁶</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search ²	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report ²	
24 FEBRUARY 1992	11 MAR 1992	
International Searching Authority ¹	Signature of Authorized Officer ²⁰	
ISA/US	S.G. Marshall 	